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GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP (SV)				EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/701,243	Applicant(s) DAYAN ET AL.
	Examiner CHARLES SHEDRICK	Art Unit 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 June 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-9 and 11-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,3-9 and 11-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1668)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 6/11/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Hann does not disclose a method for controlling the power delivered by a wire free power transfer surface to two or more electronic devices, wherein each of the two or more electronic devices have device contacts arranged with regard to first orthogonal axes, and the power transfer surface includes surface contacts arranged with respect to second orthogonal axes, comprising: coupling the device contacts of a first device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes; coupling the device contacts of a second device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes; determining a power consumption level of one or more of the electronic devices coupled to the surface; and increasing the level of power delivered from the surface to the first electronic device coupled to the surface and decreasing the power level delivered from the surface to the second device coupled to the surface, based on the determined power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface.

However, the Examiner respectfully disagree.

As a first matter Hann teaches that the power transmission medium can include any medium suitable for the transmission of electrical energy (e.g., see col. 7 lines 15-20 and further citations below).

As a second matter, The Applicants amendments are somewhat unclear based on the specification. The Amendments made by the Applicant are attempting to communicate that the “coupling of devices to a surface occurs via contacts that are coupled without regard to the orientation of contacts on the devices with respect to contacts on the surface. In addition, communications occur via the contacts, not hardwire or wireless as taught by Hann.

The Examiner respectfully notes that the object to communicate the above has not been met and further, Appendix K indicates the claimed invention does take geometry into account and therefore if the newly claimed orthogonal Axis are included in the geometry of the device, how could one make contact without regard to the orthogonal Axis (i.e., the geometry outlined in the Appendix).

Furthermore, with regard to the coupling and contacts, the invention still reads broadly on any two endpoints of any two surfaces (e.g., any surface type).

Therefore, the rejection is maintained as proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9, 11, and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hann et al. US Patent No.: 6,801,027 B2, hereinafter, “Hann”.

Consider **Claim 1**, Hann teaches a method for controlling the power delivered by a wire free power transfer surface to two or more electronic devices power transfer surface to two or more electronic devices, wherein each of the two or more electronic devices have device contacts arranged with regard to first orthogonal axes, and the power transfer surface includes surface

contacts arranged with respect to second orthogonal axes, (col. 7 lines 15-20)(col. 23 lines 5-

13)(e.g., any variety of transmission mediums can be used) comprising:

coupling the device contacts of a first device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes (col. 7 lines 15-20)(col. 23 lines 5-

13)(e.g., any variety of transmission mediums can be used); coupling the device contacts of a second device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes (abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2)(col. 23 lines 5-13)(e.g., any variety of transmission mediums can be used); determining a power consumption level of one

or more electronic devices coupled to the surface (e.g., see at least the abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2, col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 8 lines 46 -59, col. 10 lines 19-23); and increasing the a

level of power delivered from the surface to the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface while decreasing the power level delivered from the surface to a second device coupled to the surface (see at least col. col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 6 lines 27-30, col. 8 lines 56-59, col. 9 lines 34-38), based on the determined power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface (e.g., see at least the abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2, col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 8 lines 46 -59, col. 10 lines 19-23).

Consider **Claim 11**, Hann teaches A system, for controlling the power delivered by a wire free power transfer surface to two or more electronic devices power transfer surface to two or more electronic devices, wherein each of the two or more electronic devices have device contacts arranged with regard to first orthogonal axes, and the power transfer surface includes surface contacts arranged with respect to second orthogonal axes, (col. 7 lines 15-20)(col. 23 lines 5-13)(e.g., any variety of transmission mediums can be used) comprising:

coupling the device contacts of a first device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes(**col. 7 lines 15-20**)**(col. 23 lines 5-13)**(e.g., **any variety of transmission mediums can be used**); coupling the device contacts of a second device to the surface contacts on the power transfer surface without regard to the first and the second orthogonal axes(**abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2**)**(col. 23 lines 5-13)**(e.g., **any variety of transmission mediums can be used**); a means for determining a power consumption level of one-two or more electronic devices coupled to a surface (e.g., **see at least the abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2, col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 8 lines 46 -59, col. 10 lines 19-23**); and means for controlling increasing the power level delivered from the surface to the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface and means for decreasing the power level delivered from the surface to one or more other electronic devices coupled to the surface(**see at least col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 6 lines 27-30, col. 8 lines 56-59, col. 9 lines 34-38**), based on the determined power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices e.g., **see at least the abstract, col. 3 line 60 – col. 4 line 2, col. 5 lines 50-55, col. 8 lines 46 -59, col. 10 lines 19-23**).

Consider **Claim 3 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein the power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices is dynamic (i.e., variable)(**see at least col. 6 lines 47-48**).

Consider **Claim 4 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein the determining the power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices further comprises the power management system communicating with the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface via the device contacts and the surface contacts (**col. 3 lines 55-59**).

Consider **Claim 5 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein the determining further comprises the power management system monitoring via the device contacts and the surface contacts activities of the one or more electronic devices coupled to the surface to identify a change in power consumption of the one or more electronic devices (**col. 5 lines 34-36, col. 10 lines 2-3**).

Consider **claim 7 and as applied to claim 5**, Hann teaches wherein a power consumption signature over time it tracked and is used to determine the power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices (e.g., historical data) (**col. 9 lines 57-62, col. 11 lines 34 -43**).

Consider **claim 9 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein the power requirements of the electronic devices is determined before power is delivered to them to detect incompatibility between the power requirements of the devices and the power that the surface can deliver(**col. 9 line 57- col. 10 line 15**).

Consider **claim 14 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein the level of power delivered from the surface includes using: a semiconductor chip to facilitate power delivery (**col. 19 lines 1-6, col. 25 lines 34-37**).

Consider **claim 15 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches the claimed invention further comprising the semiconductor chip facilitating communication with the one or more electronic devices to recognize the one or more electronic devices (**col. 19 lines –35**).

Consider **claim 16 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches wherein at least one of the increasing and decreasing of power levels to one or more devices includes time based power multiplexing (**col. 9 lines 57-62, col. 11 lines 34 -43**).

Consider **claim 17 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches the claimed invention further comprising freely placing at least one of the devices on the surface in an arbitrary position and orientation without regard to its alignment on the surface (**col. 11 lines 40-51**).

Consider **claim 18 and as applied to claim 9**, Hann teaches the claimed invention further comprises communication between the electronic device and the surface to determine the power requirements of the device (**col. 3 lines 55-59**).

Consider **claim 19 and as applied to claim 11**, Hann teaches wherein at least one of the increasing or decreasing of power level provided to a device includes time base power multiplexing that controls the time periods in which power is delivered to the device(**col. 9 lines 57-62, col. 11 lines 34 -43**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 6, 8, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hann et al. US Patent No.: 6,801,027 B2, hereinafter, "Hann" in view of Levesque US Patent Pub. No.: 2002/0065062.

Consider **claim 6 and as applied to claim 5**, Hann teaches the claimed invention except further comprising monitoring radio frequency patterns of the one or more electronic devices to identify the power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices. In analogous art, Levesque teaches the claimed invention further comprising monitoring radio frequency patterns of the one or more electronic devices to identify the power consumption level of the one or more electronic devices (e.g. **paragraphs 0031 and 0032**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Levesque in Hann for the purpose of identifying the power consumption level.

Consider **claim 8 and as applied to claim 1**, Hann teaches the claimed invention except further comprising the power management system detecting via the device contacts and the surface contacts unauthorized or uncertified electronic devices coupled to the surface.

In analogous art, Levesque teaches the claimed invention further comprising the power management system detecting via the device contacts and the surface contacts unauthorized or uncertified electronic devices coupled to the surface (i.e., based on a threshold level) (e.g. paragraphs 0022-0024).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Levesque in Hann for the purpose of identifying the power consumption level.

Consider **claim 12 and as applied to claim 11**, Hann teaches the claimed invention except wherein the power management system further comprises semiconductor chip including a serial port operatively connected to communicate between the surface of one or more devices.

In analogous art, Levesque teaches wherein the power management system further comprises semiconductor chip including a serial port operatively connected to communicate between the surface of one or more devices. (**paragraph 0020**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Levesque in Hann for the purpose of identifying the power consumption level.

Consider **claim 13 and as applied to claim 12**, Hann teaches the claimed invention except wherein the serial port of the semiconductor chip is further coupled to communicate with the one or more electronic devices for recognition of the one or more electronic devices and for power management.

In analogous art, Levesque teaches the claimed invention wherein the serial port of the semiconductor chip is further coupled to communicate with the one or more electronic devices for recognition of the one or more electronic devices and for power management (**paragraph 0020**).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Levesque in Hann for the purpose of identifying the power consumption level.

Conclusion

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHARLES SHEDRICK whose telephone number is (571)272-8621. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8:00AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, V. Paul Harper can be reached on (571)-272-7605. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/VINCENT P. HARPER/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Charles Shedrick/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617
September 14, 2008